over Manley (US Pat. No. 3,977,392) in view of Taylor (US Pat. No. 5,067,491).

Claims 1-14 are rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Berrang (US Pat. Pub. 2003/0109903).

Claims 1-14 are rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Berrang in view of Taylor.

Claim 15 is rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Berrang in view of Strandberg (US Pat. No. 5,476,496).

Please note that Claim 2 was previously cancelled.

New method claims are added and claims 1 and 3-15 are cancelled.

CLAIMS

Claims 1 and 3-15 are cancelled and method claims 26-35 are added.

DISCUSSION

Claims 1 and 3-15 are rejected under 35 USC 112, first paragraph, as containing subject matter which was not described in the; specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the art that the inventor, at the time the application was filed, has possession of the claimed invention.

The Examiner rejects claim 1 based on the limitation to the insulated flexible electrical circuit being structural and self supporting. Applicant finds support in the Specification for the limitation to a structural flexible electrical circuit at paragraph 0018 of the Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiment.

The cited language that is attributed to Claim 1 "wherein the insulated flexible electrical circuit is structural and self supporting" does not exist in this Application. [Office action, page 2, last paragraph]

Applicant teaches the electrical conductor 6 being deposited by specified techniques and that it is comprised of an electrically conductive biocompatible material such as titanium, platinum, gold, iridium, an their alloys. The electrical conduction paths, traces, bond pads, and electrode sites are formed prior to depositing a second layer of Parylene 8 to the device. After teaching the thicknesses of each Parylene layer the embodiment that uses metals that are not